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that of the important works of Greek sculpture, his message is valuable, and will prove very stimulating to all interested in Greek art. Such words as those with regard to the Demeter of Cnidus, which, however, may not be so Praxitelean, cannot fail to inspire the reader's mind with a love of a truly wonderful work of art (230):

But above them all, and ranking with the Hermes itself, is the wonderful Demeter of Cnidus, perhaps the noblest creation of fourth-century art (Fig. 91). Comment on such a face is futile. Nothing but long-continued contemplation, by varying light and in varying moods, can reveal its deeper meaning. Suppose that a Christian sculptor had wrought this figure and set the child upon her knee. Would not a devout Christendom have acclaimed this as the supreme revelation of divine tenderness and maternal love? But no Christian artist either wrought or conceived such a Madonna as this. Compare with such a vision as this the coldly mundane beauties of Titian, the emotionless placidity of Raphael, the joyless pathos of Michelangelo, even the spiritual beauty of Giorgione, and the hopeless inadequacy of the Christian artist in expressing his own ideal is at once apparent, while the purposeless subtleties of a Mona Lisa degenerate into irritating impertinence. Not fifteen centuries after Calvary, but four centuries before, the Christian ideal found its most perfect expression.

Such rhetoric is noble, but there is too much cheap and false tirade (208, 209, 326, etc.) against modern methods of teaching art and archaeology, which leaves the impression that the book is merely that of a connoisseur who cares little about the technical processes, the mastery of anatomy, and the composition of Greek art. Without the severe discipline of a thorough and scientific training in art and archaeology it is as difficult to interpret finally the spiritual content of Greek art, (which is after all, as Dr. Powers says, the important thing), as it is to understand all the niceties of the Greek language and literature without at least a little knowledge of syntax.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. DAVID M. ROBINSON.

THE NEW YORK LATIN CLUB

The first luncheon of the New York Latin Club for the year 1914-1915 will be held on Saturday, November 7, at noon sharp, in Room 530 of The Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, between 16th and 17th Streets, New York City.

The address will be delivered by Mrs. Francis G. Allinson, well known as a contributor to contemporary magazines, and especially as author, with her husband, Professor Allinson of Brown University, of that delightful book, *Greek Lands and Letters* (see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 3.147-148). Mrs. Allinson's subject will be *Attic Memorabilia*.

The price of membership in the Club and of the three luncheons together is \$2.75. An additional \$1.50 makes one a member also of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States and so entitled to special rates on *The Classical Journal*, *Classical Philology*, and *Art and Archaeology*.

MEMORIAL TO ANDREW LANG

There has been placed in the Chapel of the United College, University of St. Andrews, Scotland, a Memorial Slab to the memory of Andrew Lang. It consists of a bronze casting in a frame of Greek Tinos marble.

The Inscription, in raised letters, is as follows:

· ANDREW · LANG ·

MDCCCXLIV · MDCCCXCII

A · STUDENT · OF · THIS · COLLEGE

MDCCCLXI · MDCCCLXIII

ΧΑΙΡΕ ΣΤ ΠΟΛΑ ΑΓΙΟΤ ΕΔΟΣ ΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΤ
ΑΔΙΚΑΤΣΤΟΝ · ΕΝ ΒΙΟΤΩΙ ΕΡΑΤΟΝ ΚΑΙ
ΤΡΙΠΟΘΗΤΟΝ ΑΕΙ · ΝΤΝ Δ ΕΤΙ ΦΙΛΑΤΕΡΟΝ
ΕΞΕΙ ΠΟΛΙΧΝΙΟΝ ΟΤΤΙ ΚΑΜΟΝΤΙ · ΚΟΙ
ΤΟΝ ΕΜΟΙ ΠΑΡΕΧΕΙΣ ΕΚ ΠΟΝΟΤ ΑΙΔΙΟΝ

The Greek in the inscription is in letters of an archaic pattern, and may be thus translated—

A long farewell to thee, sea-washed seat of holy Andrew, pleasant to me in life and ever greatly longed for; and now art thou even dearer, little town, in that thou givest me, out-worn, eternal rest after toil.

The Greek lines are by Professor Alexander Shewan, one of Mr. Lang's friends in St. Andrews.

CORRESPONDENCE

I have had from a young woman teaching Latin in an Ohio High School a letter from which I wish to quote a few extracts:

In the last two or three years we have had quite an increase in the Latin registration. Out of a class of forty-six to graduate this year, fifteen will have completed the four years of Latin. Considering the fact that we have a widely elective course, including sewing, cooking, manual training and commercial subjects, and that by far the greater percent of our students expect to finish their school training with the High School, I think this a good showing for Latin. From a class of nearly one hundred and thirty entering the High School this year, ninety are starting in Latin. . . . I think that too many High School teachers of Latin are trying to crowd out all but College entrance students into the so-called practical studies. . . . My policy is to retain all whom I think to be profiting by the work. I find that it does not need much urging to get pupils to study Latin. Here it only needs the discontinuance of the former policy of discouragement. Of a total enrollment of three hundred and thirty, we have over one hundred and fifty in Latin classes.

This letter does not need much comment. With a liberal distribution of teachers such as this young woman, of sufficient force of character to counteract adverse influences from overhead, we should hear little talk of any tendency to serious decline in Latin study in the High Schools.

DENISON UNIVERSITY,
GRANVILLE, OHIO.

W. H. JOHNSON.